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it had always been

it had always hitherto enjoyed, would be ready to defend those laws and institutions against such attacks. But the more they considered, the more certain they longer, feeling that the observations he had made, and those he could make, would spring to the mind of every honest, well-meaning, and well-principled man. He therefore content himself with the lion. Charles Cowper was a fit and proper person to represent them in the Legislative Assembly. He would be the subject of the subject of Government. It is not more than to be said that there was great difficulty in forming a Government, that there was great difficulty in emerging from the late political position of this country to one of constitutional liberty. It was the case, and those who said so were unfit to understand what Constitutional government really was. The wants and means of this country were so simple that they could be easily met. The Government of the colony was founded on a fantastic imitation of a British House of Peers, which could not exist in this colony, but a Government which should adopt the spirit of constitutional liberty to the demands and the circumstances of this growing nation. (Cheers.)

This growing nation. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL was received with cheers. When he appeared on the stage a short time ago, it was as the proposer of Mr. Cowper's motion, and he was forward as his second, for he had not changed his views of Mr. Cowper since he last met them, but believed he was as much entitled to their support now as he was then. Like his friend Mr. Norton, he, too, had known Mr. Cowper some thirty-five or thirty-six years, and he had for many years thought that when it should please Her Majesty to grant Responsible Government to this colony, Mr. Cowper would be the man to do them justice. They were not Responsible Government, and if they used the boon properly, it was really Responsible Government they had got. It was not

the Responsible Government of England, where, he said, the Ministry accepted office as was turned out, he could go to some rotten borough, and by the payment of a sum of money could be returned to Parliament. Here the Ministry had to come before the people, and if they were not returned, they would be obliged to go. A man who would not do them justice. He trusted the colonists would do their duty,—that they would grasp the blessings offered red by Responsible Government, and raise the country to that high and dignified position which would be the glory of the Empire, and the colony to exclaim, "This is my own, my native land." It was not for him to point out the maladministration of the late Government. Their defects must be well known to them all; and he was sure each of them would go on to do better, but were forced to retire. (Cheers.) It was not the opposition that put them out; he knew they would have to go out from the fiat, and make room for others, who would do justice to all that they required. He would not say that all sides were to deal equally with the rights of all classes, and Mr. Cowp r and his friends brought forward such measures it was probable the Ministry might last a long time. But if they should act otherwise, then he would be the first to say that they were not fit to stay in office, and to say that any Government could not do justice,—and it was their duty to turn out any Government which did not do justice. It was urged that they had no right to appoint Attorney-Generals of the colour of the money, and that they were not standing; but what, he would ask, was the use of all their Universities and schools, if these institutions were not intended to enable the native youth of the colony to rise to the rank of barristers and chief justices of the colony, and the product of a free British Constitution that any man might rise in industry and talents rise to the highest position in the land. (Cheers.) He had great pleasure in seconding Mr. Cooper, and in the course of his remarks they would say that they did not place him triumphantly at the head of it. (Cheers.)

Mr. PANKS, who was received with cheers, proposed that Mr. R. H. B. DUNN be appointed to represent the citizens of Sydney in the Legislative Assembly, and in doing so, it was unnecessary for him, on that occasion, to advert to the general character of the hon. gentleman, as they were all too familiar with it to require any explanation on his part. The feeling here was altogether different from that which they had experienced in the case of Mr. Campbell, whose thorough independence, and common sense, and the close attendance and ability which he had always brought to bear in the discharge of his legislative duties were evidences of fitness which not even his opponents could dispute. (Hear, hear.) It was not because Mr. Campbell was a politician in his private life that he was so much respected in his public capacity, but because he was a man of high principle, by whom he was surrounded, that they were to draw any conclusion as to his qualifications to perform the duties of a representative. (He rose at this point, and said that he was not a politician, and that the gentleman's conduct in the Legislature, and it was therefore with much satisfaction that he bore testi-

mony to the clear discernment evinced by him in many matters where persons of superior pretensions and abilities were concerned. He would, however, confine his attention to the claims of the hon. gentleman to fill the office vacated by his predecessor, in order to show them that, as compared with others, his was the fittest and the most judicious selection. He would not, of course, attempt to make any classification as to the persons who appeared to imagine. To illustrate this point effectually, it would be necessary for him to call the attention of the meeting to the course taken by the late Mr. Macauley, who, in 1846, was appointed by the Colonial Treasurer by the Donaldson Ministry, was Mr. James Macauley, and he would ask whether there was one person in the meeting who could think of a more qualified man than him. (Cheers.) For some reason or other Mr. Macauley did not continue to fill the office, and Mr. Warren, a settler on the Paterson, a gentleman of considerable property, and of considerable business matters, was appointed to the office, with a seat in the Upper House, which, as they were all aware, was excluded from participation in financial business. Now he would ask, putting out of sight the physical and mental qualifications of the hon. gentleman, in appointing a gentleman to the office of Finance Minister with a seat in the Upper House, whether Mr. Robert Campbell, with his large legislative and financial experience, and his acknowledged position more especially than a gentleman who had first entered upon the duties of public life, and of whom they knew

nothing previously. (Cheers.) Then came Mr. Holt; and he asked, "What was the opinion of your father and of your antecedents—a gentleman who had been engaged all his life in private mercantile pursuits, was likely to prove a better Finance Minister than a man of Mr. Campbell's stamp?" "No," said the speaker, "Mr. Holt was a financial theorist of a dangerous character, and that Mr. Campbell was not. They also knew that Mr. Holt had been led away by pursuits of an entirely private nature, and that Mr. Campbell had been engaged for so important and responsible an office as that of Finance Minister, whilst, on the other hand, they knew that Mr. Campbell possessed, to a certain extent, the qualities of a statesman, and that he had a larger amount of experience and aptitude in a public capacity. (Cheers.) Thus they saw that the late Ministry had made three appointments to the office of Finance Minister, and that the public might be the issue of the new appointments, he had no doubt it would be satisfactory. Mr. Goswer could stand the credit of having done that in a few weeks. But there was one reason why he thought the present Ministry was deserving the concurrence of every man in the community, and that was, the thoroughly open and honest manner in which they had brought into operation. In the creation and conduct of the late Ministry there had been a deal of back-stairs work and undue influence exercised,

and now that the power was passing to the people, through the resignation of the late Ministry—which, however, appears after all to have been intended only as a mock resignation—(Cheers)—he considered it his duty to place the public at heart to avail themselves of it, and proceeded at once to introduce those measures which were essentially necessary for the advancement of the country. (Cheers.) The Ministry by Mr. Cowper had given satisfaction to his Excellency the Governor General, and he had reason further to believe that if Mr. Cowper had even failed in his Ministry, he would have been called upon again by his Excellency to undertake the task. (Cheers.) But the main reason why he supported the present Ministry was because he knew their general character, and he was satisfied that they were constitutional, and because he approved generally of the principles and conduct of its members, as exemplified in their legislative career. But further than this he would not pledge himself, but if the new Ministry failed to introduce those measures which he regarded as essential to the well-being of the country—a long list of the most important of which he had already settled on the Crown Lands question, the amendment on its integrity of the New Constitution Act, the extension of municipal institutions throughout the country, and the extension of the franchise—either would insist of receiving his support, meet

proceedings of the Ministers; and that if these proceedings were determined in that they could not continue to support them. He had no doubt but that an intimation to this effect was made to the Ministers, and it was possible that this intimation asked the Ministers to discontinue the

reign, and taking the House by surprise. (Cheers.) It has been decided that when His Excellency sent for me (Mr. Gwynne) to consult with me on the subject of the Government as private intimates were to be made by certain members to the effect that, on the resuming of the session, the Government would be asked to make an attempt would be made to induce the Government to attempt to resume office—he ought to have been guided by the course by those intimations, and not to have proceeded to do as he has done. I am glad that the Governor-General had called upon me to perform. He did not, however, see that he was justly called upon to do so, and that he was justly called upon to perform a Government under the law. It was very evident to every one informed on political matters that the Ministry were called upon to carry on the Government to the satisfaction of the people.

and from the delay was certainly a thing to be regretted; and of measure it certainly did seem to be made in a constitutional manner,—provided it was made in a constitutional manner, if possible, to carry over on the business session to the people. They had now in the House a large number of gentlemen who had but recently joined the ranks of the Opposition, and who would be so much impatient at the House not doing as much in answer. He (Mr. Cowper) could only say, as far as it lay in his power to do as a simple member—that as soon as the House met again, there should be no delay which was not inevitable in bringing forward the whole measures which the necessities of the country required.

the country requires. It would at the same time be the duty of the Government to bring the business of this House of Parliament to a close as early as possible, so that the country might have a period as possible. The Minister of Finance mentioned being on leave to inform themselves in reference to the state of the public business—giving the attention to what would be necessary when they met the next day. The Minister begged the assembly to bear this in mind—that while the late Ministry required and obtained eight weeks to mature their policy, after having had (as was truly remarked) a long time to consider the public affairs, had to become acquainted with the public business, and having had access to all documents necessary to be considered—while the Government had to do all those things, the members of the present Ministry would be compelled in fourteen days from this time to commence the carrying out of the business of the country in the House of Representatives. The Minister of the Legislative Assembly, in reply, said that it was possible on the first day to bring forward some of those large measures to which allusion had been made, but he would not attempt to do so, as he was of the opinion that no time would be lost dealing with the country business, and that the Government would be able to do as soon as the state of the public business enabled the Ministry to take them up. At the close of the meeting of his constituents he explained the cause which had been called upon by his Excellency the Governor-General to form a Ministry, and he believed the country would be satisfied with the necessities of the case. Although alluded to by the Minister

Although Edmund had been seen to make some of the additional points, he had not made any of the points which were made by the Attorney-General, and perhaps about all others, upon that subject. The Attorney-General—looking at all the circumstances, including the difficulties with which he was embarrassed—was not disposed to make any more than the necessities of the case justified. It was very easy when a public man, who before the country to pick holes in his character, was before the country to pick holes in his character, or to endeavor to make out upon him some story or if he had taken an active part in the business of the country for years, and in which position he must of necessity have made himself many enemies. Mr. Martin now acted in a different position, and the people. But would they say that Mr. Martin had not those legal qualifications which entitled him to the position of Attorney-General? They would say, "Yes, yes," and "No," now appointed (Cries of "Yes, yes," and "No," now appointed) himself for many years past one of the ablest debaters in the House? Was he not one of the most experienced and successful lawyers? He was, too, one of those men who, by industry and assiduity, to public business, had endeavored not only to correct erroneous views, but also to advance the real interests of the country. Would they say that Mr. Martin would be an able co-operator with him (Mr. Cower)? that, having offered the Attorney-Generalship in some other quarters, and having been prevented by the friends of Mr. Cower from doing so, he expected elsewhere—he thought it was not fair to pass him (Mr. Martin) by. After the feelings of the country were so away, perhaps the public mind would be prepared to accept of Mr. Cower.

would be prepared to bear with him in this matter, he gave their verdict in favour of the course he had pursued. He said that he would not be bound in reference to this matter, he was prepared to refer to the assembly a document which would show that he had not acted so rashly as some endeavoured to make out. He then read a letter from Mr. Cowper in which many applications—perhaps some of the highest possible—for the office to which he had been appointed, had been referred. These were difficulties in the way which Mr. (Mr. C.) Cowper was to receive in quarters in which it seemed to him he was entitled to apply. Allusion had also been made to a conversation which he had with Mr. (Mr. C.) Cowper was, however, now prepared to read, and which he had never, nor prepared to read, explaining what passed in his (Mr. Cowper's) interview with him. He had great satisfaction in the fact that the concession would be brought before the assembly, and that he had (Mr. C.'s) own statement. It appeared that in consequence of his having got abroad that he had had a conversation with the Duke of Devonshire, in which a legal appointment that misrepresentation had taken place, and that more importance had been attached to that conversation than the circumstance really was. He then read the permission to read his Honor's letter. It was as follows:—

30th August, 1856.

I have had reports have been spread, that I was responsible for the appointment of Mr. Martin Attorney-General. Should you hear them in any quarter, you will do me a kindness to inform me of it. I have no objection to your saying, you may have done or said anything, according to any impression you may have formed.

[illegible]

Wednesday in this town, as required by the Rules, to consider those applications. That as these Rules had been made, and the time had expired, and the committee had not made any report, an alternative being a mere matter of course, and the committee being unable to make any report, the committee made the three candidates as permitted to concentrate into four candidates, and the committee had been appointed on April or twenty-one had the term lasted so long.

To be sure there is another variation suggested, that Mr. Martin might have been appointed on the first of the month of Friday; not to expedite an *admission*, but to enable him to visit the country, and to be able to attend to the business of the law, and have been accepted in the case of any other candidate, and I do not think that it would be a great deal better.

I hope that you will not think it too much trouble, should you hear the matter misrepresented, to supply this correction for me.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

The Chief Justice was perfectly right. (Mr. Cowper) did not ask him for his opinion in reference to the qualifications of Mr. Martin for a particular office, but merely what in his opinion would be the fairest mode of selecting a candidate for the appointment of Attorney-General, being conferred on that gentleman. His letter to the Chief Justice he had just concluded stated strictly that he should be glad if Mr. Martin relieved from considerable embarrassment when he found what the opinion of his Honor was on the subject. He hoped the members of the Bar would, under the circumstances, be able to understand that he was doing nothing disrespectful to them in the appointment he had made to the office of Attorney-General. There was no doubt some misapprehension in reference to Mr. Martin's letter, and he was glad to be called upon to perform the duties of Attorney-General.

aligion, owing to some strange notion which he entertained in his head, secondly, determined to go to the polls (a laugh) - he would, in drawing the close, say, that if he believed Dr. Cowper was going to represent them than he was, and more worthy on the affairs of the colony, then by all means return him. He would never blame them for their choice. If on the other hand, he should believe Dr. Cowper's career during a period of the last year, had been so engaged in the public service, that he was not qualified to represent the colony in assuming the chief position in the legislature, then he hoped they would elect him. (Cheers.) "I have no objection, gentlemen," Dr. Cowper asked for his opinion. The City Commissioners' department might have decided that there was on the records of the assembly, a notice of motion, and it was his effect that Mr. Cowper had been certain to oppose the abolition of the City Commission, and the substitution, in its stead, of a council. (Cheers and a voice: "He stood up at the City Council.") Well, then, if he

“I will then, if he was the manager of the municipal body, the duty devolved on him not to allow any one else to come forward, as he did, and propose a new Government without having the moral courage to stand up and propose some means of giving the power to the City Council, and by withholding assistance, and other assistance, placed the municipal body in a position in which it was bound to do as it pleased in a city - not simply the waste of the money to the hands of commissioners, but the source of trouble, was only intended as an experiment. It was intended at the time that this measure of his was brought up against him at a future time; but that he should prevent him from going on with it; and that he should find a way to prevent him from doing so.”

[illegible]

ference to religious endowment. He would have, however, that when the proper time arrived, he would deal with the question so as to give rise to no inconvenient or unsatisfactory result. The subject was a matter in the most satisfactory manner, and he said:—“What about railways?” In answer to this question, he said that at a meeting of the Executive Council held on the 10th inst., he had been passed sanctioning the extension of the line to Campbelltown. It would be remembered that the line from Sydney to Liverpool had been already sanctioned, and now the extension to Campbelltown was sanctioned. It was the only way they could go if they must proceed little by little; and the only way they could go if they must proceed little by little. Throughout the colony would be the question of railways. The people were prepared to give the Government money, there would be found plenty of ways and means to make, and this question should be dealt in the same way as all others. At this conclusion, assembly, but at the same time he said that he would be glad to see the Government league with men too rash and bold for the purposes of that point, and that he would have no objection to accepting them in order; but he had said that Government, and he would be glad to see them cordially co-operate with all of them. He said that morning taken up a book, in which he had written a few lines, and he said:—“Fare Hain,” he hoped before very long they would be able to send him to his Ministry, and show the world that

[illegible]

great satisfaction. He thought it only proper  
 that this should be given, because much of the oppo-  
 sition to the bill had been made up of the "No  
 No! no!" He must take it to be so, or otherwise  
 there would not have been his friend, Dr. Duggan,  
 coming forward to oppose him. He called him-  
 self a "No No!" man, and he called all the  
 candidates then before the public, had been  
 only one that had voted for Dr. Duggan. He  
 was so sure of this principle, that he felt  
 that his own campaign had already been half  
 won. The principles that chimed in very closely with his own  
 when the Donaldson Ministry had got into power,  
 he was now so sure of, that he was now com-  
 posing it, and of showing them that if they con-  
 sidered him, the steps they had taken in order  
 to get into power, that he would be their supporter,—while  
 he would do nothing to diminish their power. He  
 had taken the opportunity of bringing under the  
 notice of the House what had then recently taken place in In-  
 diana, the news of which had then been arrived  
 at the House. He said that the Government had  
 secured there was this,—that when the new sta-  
 tionary was introduced there, the Governor had called  
 on those gentlemen who were put temporarily  
 in the place of the regular ones, and that they  
 might be more readily filled on, and that  
 the meeting of the Parliament by those who  
 it would be. He had recommended that the  
 Ministry to take these steps, because if they  
 did not do so, he thought they would fail to justify  
 themselves to his mind; and this he would say,

On hearing Mr. Donaldson's explanation, and also reading all the correspondence on the subject that had been sent him, he was satisfied that he had no dissatisfaction which he required; and he was led to say that they had taken office unconstitutionally, and that he did not conceive the arguments used in either the House or Senate, justifying the course which they had taken; this, he had always met him with fairness and candor, and he was frank and liberal spirit, and he could point to the vote in the House to show that when he thought the bill would be passed, he had been so deceived. He said that he had been told three things: that he had been told that it was not urged on by any spirit of party; that it was for the benefit of the country; that only by the aid of the opposition could the country be saved. He said that he had been told that it was not urged on by any spirit of party; that it was for the benefit of the country; that only by the aid of the opposition could the country be saved. He said that he had been told that it was not urged on by any spirit of party; that it was for the benefit of the country; that only by the aid of the opposition could the country be saved.



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Liverpool soap  
Split peas  
White beans  
Mat. box, refined wood boxes  
Congo, chests and h. & chests  
Hypo-sulfite, in boxes  
Black silk and satin  
Figured d. & the ditto  
Black silk and satin ban-kerchiefs  
Coral, and fancy handkerchiefs  
Printed muslin, small patterns  
French goods  
Real French barges  
Panama hats, dr. &c.  
HAWKINS and PRELL, Circular Quay.

**F**OR SALE by the undersigned—  
Muntz's patent metal, 18 to 24 ctn.  
Lead piping, 4 inch  
Sheet lead, 4 and 6 lbs  
Holloware  
Bagatelle boards  
Patent stone slivers, 1 to 4 gallons  
Very curious, Nos. 1 to 8  
Tens' duct, 27-inch

Canvas tents  
 Manila cigars, No. 3, duty paid  
 Negrohead tobacco, Barrett's  
 American hope  
 Bottled fruits  
 Pickles, Whybrow's, pink and quart  
 Sherry, Orange Jones' patent  
 Eucalypt lemon  
 Sherry wines, Barrett's brand  
 Champagne, various brands  
 (Use brandy pale cognac)  
 Lavender's oil ton  
 Bottled ale and porter, Byrne's and Barrett's  
 Ind and Cooper's stout, Borden's ale  
 Schweppes' soda water and lemonade  
 INVOICES of boots and shoes  
 Velvet wine corks  
 Mole skin trousers, denim and alpaca clothing, cotton  
 and linen tick, 4 4 and 9-8 Derry's, stain damask,  
 brown holland, buckabacks, coloured shirtings,  
 pilot jackets and trousers, Louis Brown's hats and  
 hats and hatters, door make, Ac.  
 GEORGE A. LLOYD AND CO., counting-house, 213,  
 George-street

**FOR SALE** by the **UNDERGROUND**, at recent  
 Marzetti's ale and porter  
 Cozen's stout  
 Hunt's port, trouble diamond  
 N. & S. fine diamonds  
 Cozen's fine pale sherry  
 Negrohead tobacco, lion  
 brand  
 Manila cigars No. 9  
 Fyke's bottled fruits  
 Whelan's pickles  
 Rice cut  
 Congou tea, ex Dragon,  
 in chests and half-chests  
 LAMB, SPRAY, and CO.

**TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES**—Van Diemen's Land  
 Flour—New on Sale, in lots to suit purchasers  
 about thirty tons of the finest porters, Van Diemen's  
 Land and Adelaide Flour. Apply to **HENRY FISHER**,  
 Southern Pacific Office and Warehouse, 25 Lower George-  
 street.

**FOR SALE**, a very complete and first-rate Sheep  
 and Cattle Station, in New England, with 4000 sheep and  
 1000 head of really choice cattle. For further particulars  
 apply to **MOET** and CO.

**FOR SALE**, about 80 Water Casks (nearly new), and  
 other stores. Apply to Captain **TUCKER**, on board the  
 P. & O. S. S. **STURGEON**.

**FOR SALE** and **GIVE AWAY**.—The *Every Day* is complete.

**THE GRAPTON ESTATE**, which forms a portion of the Point Piper Estate, has at length been surveyed, and subdivided into allotments suitable for every kind of building. It will consist of 100 lots, embracing an area of 99 years, in such portions and quantities as may be desired. It comprises a frontage of fully three-quarters of a mile on the coast, and a frontage of 100 feet to the Kingston to Waterley, and the same extent along the new road, now being formed in from Waterley to Dubble Bay. Few the mechanic or the man of small means may obtain a better opportunity of securing a valuable property for from five to ten pounds a year, which to purchase would cost him a hundred or a hundred and fifty pounds; and he will be able to retain his money for the erection of a house, and the purchase of a few acres of land, and have to pay, and thence the length of the term of lease secures to him a very

**LIVERPOOL.**—**MR. E. GOERTZ**, storekeeper, will receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the STAFFS & MANCHESTER HERALD at £1 per quarter, and deliver their papers at their own expense.

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**THE HERALD** may be had at Mr. K. B. FERGUSON, Grocer,  
 Botany Road (near the Toll-bar), Redfern.

**SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.**  
**CASE TERMS OF ADVERTISING:**  
 Two lines ..... One shilling.  
 Four ditto ..... Two shillings.  
 Six ditto ..... Three shillings.  
 Eight ditto ..... Four shillings.  
 And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line, for  
 each insertion.

**Subscription**—6s per annum, in advance.  
 \*All advertisements under six lines will be charged  
 as if booked to advertiser's account.

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